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ONE PERSON, ONE EMPIRE, ONE ETERNAL NAME

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Abstract: This article highlights the personality of the great commander and statesman Amir Temur, his high political thinking and his role in building a vast empire. The military strategy of Sahibkiran, centralized state administration, policy based on the principles of justice, and his contribution to the development of science and architecture are analyzed. The article talks about how one person determined the fate of an entire empire through his strong will, intelligence, and firm management.

Keywords and phrases: Amir Temur, Kesh, Transoxiana, Europe, tribute, Holy Quran, empire, commander, Mongols, science, Samarkand.

"The powerful empire he founded left an indelible mark on the history of world civilization"!

Shavkat Mirziyoyev!

Introduction. Humanity appreciates the contribution of individuals of decisive importance to world development. Therefore, it is quite natural that their efforts attract the attention of new generations with great force. There are such great figures in world history whose names are closely connected with an entire era, civilization and empire. One of such great people is Amir Temur. Sahibkiran Amir Temur founded a powerful centralized empire in the second half of the 14th century in the region of Transoxiana, where political chaos intensified, through strong will, high military talent and wise state management. His activities are of particular importance not only for military campaigns and territorial expansion, but also for his enormous contribution to the development of science, architecture, diplomacy and trade. The transformation of Samarkand into one of the major centers of world civilization is associated precisely with the name of Sahibkiran.

Amir Temur is one of the greatest figures in history. Surprisingly, the greatness of the brightest and most influential person of the 14th century later became shrouded in various legends and fabrications. The image of Amir Temur as a great statesman, medieval reformer, courageous justice, patron of science and culture has survived for centuries, despite various ideological influences, derogatory and unfair assessments. Goodness, truth prevailed.

Sahibkiran Temur ibn Taragay ibn Abagay was born on April 9, 1336, in a village called Khoja Ilgar. Khoja Ilgar was from the Kesh region.

Literature analysis. They say that on the night of his birth, something resembling a flying iron cap appeared in the air. Then it spread over a wide space and spread over the earth. The

embers and sparks in it were scattered and piled up in all directions, even filling the settlements and Bedouin areas. When Timur was born, his hands were covered with fresh blood. When fortune-tellers and fortune-tellers, witches and soothsayers were asked about this condition, some of them said: “He will be a shurta”, others said: “He will grow up to be a thief and a highwayman”, another group predicted: “No, he will be a butcher and a bloodsucker”, and still others said: “No, he will become an executioner and a murderer” [1. – P. 68-69]. These words were passed down from mouth to mouth until his deeds reached the Great Amir Timur.

We will not be mistaken if we say that the personality of Amir Temur with its greatness still serves as an example for people's lives. The reason is that the just activities that he carried out since childhood, which were characteristic of adults, and the fact that he moved away from childish games and engaged in the work that adults should do (horse racing, military exercises, etc.), formed in him the qualities characteristic of captains.

Amir Temur's just policy and fair implementation of laws in all areas gave such amazing results. In particular, the land of Turan, which was devastated by the Mongols for one hundred and fifty years, during the reign of Sahibkiran, in a short period of time became the most powerful, economically prosperous, culturally advanced, and creatively developed country in all areas of the world. If the freedom of people was not comprehensively protected and social groups and classes were not encouraged by the state, such high development would not have been possible. Already in the Middle Ages, Amir Temur laid the foundation for what we would call a free civil society [2]. Amir Temur considered his homeland a sacred and sacred place. Therefore, throughout his life, he did not even build a small room for himself [3. – P. 5].

Research methodology. Amir Temur founded a large centralized state for his time and era, and thus rendered an incomparable service to his people and country. Amir Temur established such peace, stability and tranquility in his reign that in order to test the laws in everyday life, the level was reached that “… if a child were to put a bowl of gold on his head and travel the country from east to west, he would return without losing a single penny.” The laws issued by Amir Temur were able to put an absolute barrier to unemployed people and extortionists [2].

Bribery and unemployment were completely eliminated in the country. The governors of the regions and districts were given such instructions that no one would be left without a job [2]. The "Temur Regulations" record that "If a beggar is sick, he should be treated and provided with some kind of work that will make a living, if a farmer does not have a horse, he should be given a horse, a plow, seeds and other necessary assistance, those who want to trade should do so if they want to conduct commercial work worthy of the domestic market, and if a merchant is worthy of the foreign market, they should provide that merchant with the necessary financial assistance." Of course, these reforms gradually bore fruit. The people, who felt the comprehensive care of the state, also felt the people's love for the government of Amir Temur and rallied around it like a solid rock [2]. When the enemy came, they shook it like a sea wave and repelled it. In the country market, farmers and artisans would leave their bags filled with grain in the evening, leaving their belts, scarves, or belts on top of them, and would continue their trade the next day, witnessing that not a single misqal of the product had been lost. On the one hand, it was a result of the strength of faith and honesty, and on the other hand, it was a result of the rule of law. Amir Temur expressed this as follows: “In my empire, whoever does something worthy of reward will not go without reward, and whoever does something worthy of punishment will not go without punishment” [2]. We are proud

to realize that the enlightened spirit of Transoxiana flourished during the Timurid era, had a vitalizing effect on the process of awakening in Europe, and contributed to global development [3]. “In politics, advice, deliberation, and thoughtfulness are ten times more useful than force of arms” - the wise words of Amir Temur [2]. These words today mean resolving conflicting issues through political dialogue and diplomatic warning. Amir Temur's historical merit is also that, thanks to his actions, for the first time in the history of Asian and European countries, they felt that they were in a single geographical and political space. This was manifested not only in a huge advantage, but also in the opening of new routes along which merchants and peoples could move without any obstacles [3]. Mutual trust, cooperation, and confidence in the possibility of reaching a common understanding are the main values that emerged in the joys and sufferings of that complex and turbulent era [2].

Amir Temur, protecting the state from liars, thieves and scoundrels, never and nowhere did he look at anyone's rights, wherever he took a brick, he replaced it with ten, wherever he cut down a tree, he planted ten saplings in its place [4]. He turned not only his own country, but also a vast territory into a great empire, ensuring the security of many countries and caravan routes. Amir Temur's justice was that he solved every case not with his own hands, but on the basis of laws, in particular, the Holy Quran, from a humane point of view, and first of all, he protected infants in his care, and took scholars, writers and craftsmen under his protection [3]. As a ruler, he made such a pact that in his kingdom an elephant would be as humble as a fly, that is, in any city or village where someone's property was lost or injured, the local elder would be punished, because if the local leader did not conspire with the thief or sincerely approached his duty, theft would not occur. Therefore, at that time, no one dared to harm the cargo of a caravan that set out from Samarkand or vice versa [4]. History set Timur the great task of destroying the foundations of the powerful Mongol empire like the Golden Horde, and Sahibkiran fulfilled this task with great courage, paving the way for the Russian principalities and the peoples of Eastern Europe to free themselves from the Mongol yoke. The great Russian scientist A. Yu. Yakubovsky wrote: “This victory of Timur over Tokhtamysh was of great importance not only for Central Asia and Eastern Europe, but also for Russia,” ed.

Timur paid great attention to the management of the state and, according to the new state system, in addition to the Devoni buzrug, he organized departments called Devon in each region, which were engaged in such activities as collecting taxes, maintaining order, looking after public buildings - markets, baths, roads, irrigation networks, and controlling the moral and ethical behavior of the population. In each Devon, accounting and recording of income and expenditure was carried out in the Turkic-Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages.

Results and their analysis. Timur, according to historians, was one of the outstanding statesmen and military figures of the Middle Ages, and European scholars in their works emphasized his important qualities along with his negative aspects. The German scientist F. Schlosser wrote about Amir Timur in his work “World History”: “A fortunate warrior, a world-famous warrior, a jurist in the Far East, he possessed tactical and strategic knowledge that was rare in Asia,” while another prominent German scientist and historian M. Weber described him as: “Temur was very ruthless towards his enemies, but he had great talent in the field of military leadership, state management and legislation.” Also, the great spiritual and legal heritage belonging to Amir Timur, “Temur's Statutes,” talks about Timur's views on society, socio-political life, and the political and moral rules of a united powerful feudal state. The “Temur Regulations” describe

the state system, the duties of various positions in the state, the various categories in it and their relationship to them, the rules that form the basis for governing the state, the structure and order of the army, its management, provision, encouragement, the role and relationship of the types of troops. It is repeatedly emphasized that state affairs were always conducted on the basis of the rulings of Islam and Sharia. "I have preserved the dignity of my kingdom," Amir Temur emphasizes, "on the basis of laws and regulations, so that no one could interfere in the affairs of my kingdom and cause harm." In addition, the work systematically describes issues such as the division of people in public affairs into 12 categories, the observance of 12 rules in governing the kingdom, and the foundation of the kingdom on 4 strict rules.

Neither poll tax nor duties were collected from the inhabitants of cities and suburbs. No soldier had the right to occupy private homes for permanent residence or to appropriate the property and wealth of citizens. "In all matters," said Amir Temur, "no matter what country these matters concern, the governors were ordered to stand firmly on the side of justice. In order to end poverty, I organized shelters from which the poor received benefits." In addition, Temur's rule on taxes is of great importance. Temur writes: "When collecting taxes, it is necessary to be careful not to put the people in a difficult situation or to impoverish the country. After all, the devastation of the people leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury, and the weakness of the treasury leads to the dispersion of military forces, which, in turn, weakens the government…".

Amir Temur was a world-famous military leader and the most powerful ruler of his time, while his military theory and practical military art, tactics and strategy, and the structure of the army were a rare miracle of his time. His military skills were manifested in various areas - in the reorganization of military units, in the use of various methods in attacking the enemy, in the thorough reconnaissance of the enemy's location before the attack, and in his leadership - in command [5].

Conclusion. Remembering the incomparable services of such a great person as Amir Temur in building a huge empire, we must say that his administration of the empire he built with justice and the foundation of our principles of governance that we have been practicing to this day will always be in the center of our recognition and attention.

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